

CVINGER

Cvingerska jama

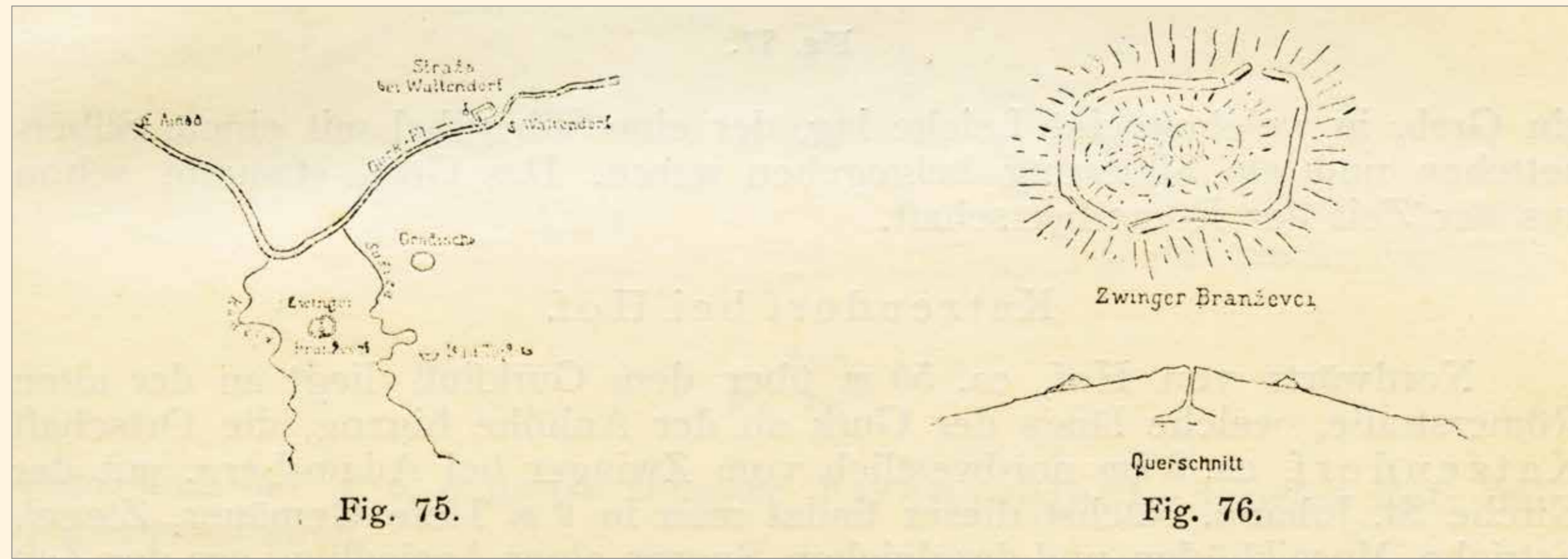
Na najvišjem delu prazgodovinskega gradišča se odpira Cvingerska (Keltska) jama. V literaturi je prvič omenjena leta 1900 kot »nad 20 metrov globoka navpična jama«, na prvi znani upodobitvi (1909) pa je narisana njen prerez.

V sklopu arheoloških raziskav med letoma 1986 in 1987 so jamarji poskušali odstraniti zgornji del nasutja, ki je domnevno prekrivalo arheološke plasti. Z vrhno tehniko so iz jame izvlekli okoli 10 m³ materiala (zemlja, kamenje in komunalni odpadki). Jamo so poglobili za več metrov, vendar so zaradi nevarnosti podora s kopanjem prenehali.

Med arheološkimi raziskavami v letih 2016 in 2017 so s čiščenjem nadaljevali. Z odstranitvijo večjega dela nasutja so prebili čep, ki je zapiral nadaljevanje. Med kamnitimi skladi so odkrili prehod v nove dele večstopenjskega brezna korozijskega nastanka. Jama, ki je bila pred raziskavami poznana do globine 6 m, je sedaj dokumentirana vse do globine 54 m.

Izkopan material so arheologi sproti pregledovali, vendar razen nekaj kosov prazgodovinske keramike oprijemljivejših najdb niso odkrili. Najverjetneje je bil vhod v jamo v času poselitve gradišča zakrit oz. zadelan, ali pa se je vhod vanjo odprl šele po opustitvi naselja.

Zaradi zahtevnosti in globine lahko v jamo vstopajo samo jamarji.



Lega gradišča Cvinger (Fig. 75) ter njegov tloris in prerez (Fig. 76) iz leta 1909. The location (Fig. 75), ground plan and section (Fig. 76) of the Cvinger hillfort, drawn in 1909.



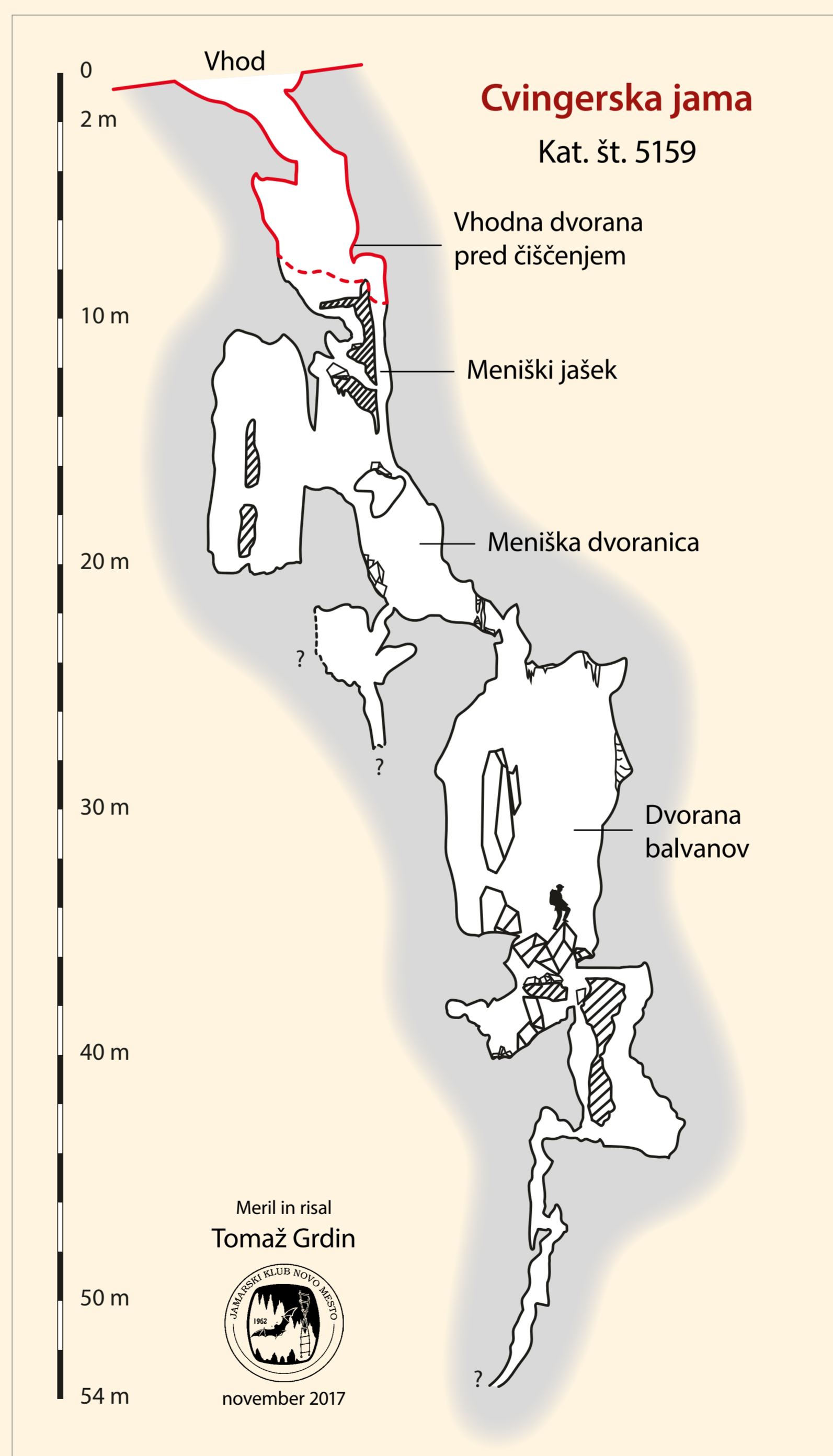
Dvigovanje materiala. Removing modern fill.



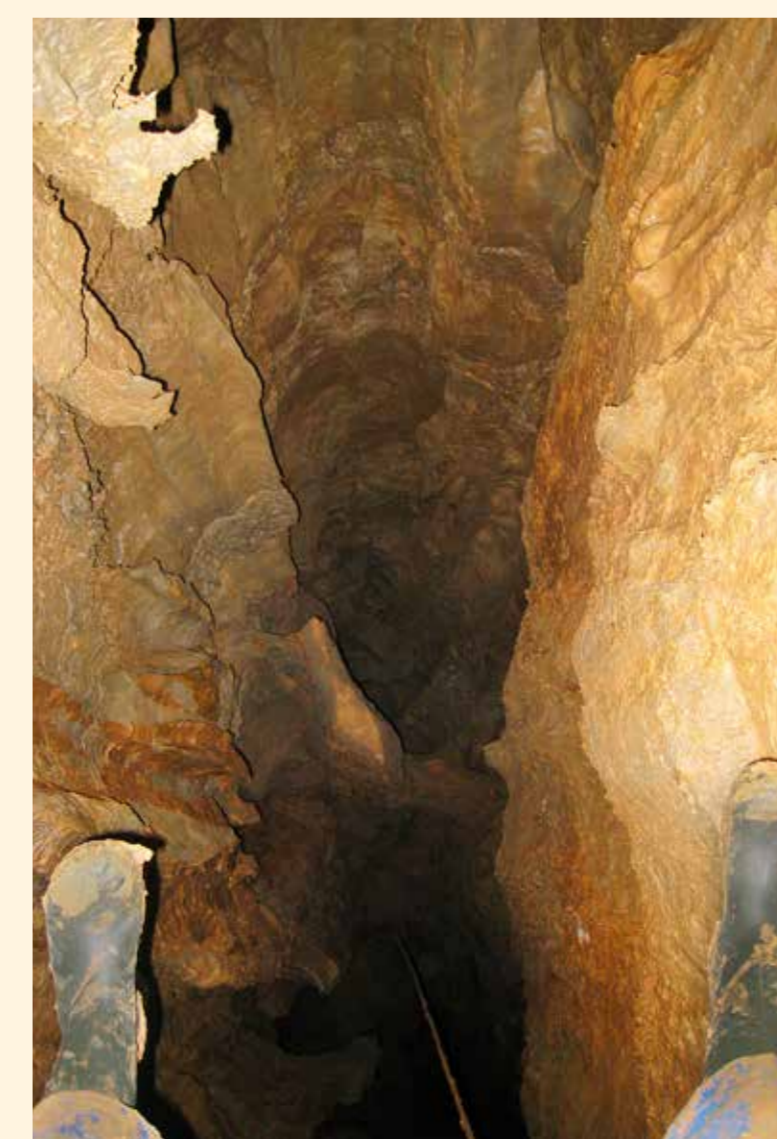
Očiščena Vhodna dvorana. The cleared Entrance hall.



Raziskovanje novih delov. Exploration of new areas.



3D fotosken jame pred čiščenjem. | 3D photo sketch prior excavation.



Nad Dvorano balvanov. Above the Boulder Hall.

The Cvinger Cave

The entrance to the Cvinger (Celtic) Cave is located on the highest part of prehistoric hillfort. It is first mentioned in publications in 1900 as »a vertical cave shaft over 20 m deep«. The first known drawing of the cave also shows it in section (1909).

During the archaeological excavations in 1986 and 1987 cavers attempted to remove the upper part of the fill, which was thought to cover archaeological deposits. They removed circa 10 m³ of material (earth, rubble and rubbish). They emptied the cave shaft to a depth of some metres, but were forced to cease work due to the danger of collapse.

They continued the removal of the fill during the archaeological excavations in 2016 and 2017. With the removal of most of the fill they broke through the barrier, which had prevented the continuation of exploration. They discovered an entrance into new parts of the multiphase collapsed solution pothole. Prior to this research, the cave was known to extend to a depth of 6 m, but now it has been explored to a depth of 54 m.

Archaeologists systematically examined the excavated material, but the only finds were a few sherds of prehistoric pottery. It is likely that the entrance to the cave was covered or plugged during the occupation of the hillfort. It is also possible that the entrance only opened up after the abandonment of the settlement.

The cave can only be entered by cavers, because of the demanding conditions and depth.